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(54) 【発明の名称】 被体急結剤、それを用いた急結性セメントコンクリート、及びその製造方法

(57)【要約】

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【課題】 吹付けセメントコンクリートの跳ね返りが少なく、水が存在する場所でも材料分離せず、また、ひび割れ等の空隙のある場所へも充分施工できる、急結性セメントコンクリートを効率良く製造し、速やかに施工できる液体急結剤及びその急結性セメントコンクリートの製造方法を提供すること。

【解決手段】 アルミニウム、イオウ、ナトリウム、及びフッ素を含有してなる液体急結剤、アルミニウムがA1 10. 模算で7~12部、イオウがS0. 模算で16~22部、ナトリウムがNo. D換算で0. 4~6部、及びフッ素が0. 5~7部で、その固形分濃度が20~50%の該液体急結剤、さらに、有機酸を含有する該液体急結剤、該液体急結剤とセメントコンクリートとを含有する急結性セメントコンクリート、並びに、該液体急結剤とセメントコンクリート、並びに、該液体急結剤とセメントコンクリートとをそれぞれ別々に送給して、送給管先端部で合流混合する急結性セメントコンクリートの製造方法を構成とする。

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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 アルミニウム、イオウ、ナトリウム、及 びフッ素を含有してなる液体急結剤。

【請求項2】 アルミニウムがAl₂0,換算で7~12部、 イオウがSO,換算で16~22部、ナトリウムがNa₂0換算で 0.4~6部、及びフッ案が0.5~7部であり、その圏形分 濃度が20~50%であることを特徴とする請求項1記載の 液体急結剤

【請求項3】 さらに、有機酸類を含有してなる請求項 1 又は2 記載の液体急結剤。

【請求項4】 請求項1~3のうちの1項記載の液体急 結剤とセメントコンクリートとを含有してなる急結性セ メントコンクリート。

【請求項5】 請求項1~3のうちの1項記載の液体急 結剤と、セメントコンクリートとをそれぞれ別々に送給 して、送給管先端部で合流混合することを特徴とする急 結性セメントコンクリートの製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、土木、建築分野で 20 使用される液体急結剤、それを用いた急結性セメントコンクリート、及びその製造方法に関する。本発明でセメントコンクリートとは、セメントペースト、モルタル、及びコンクリートを総称するものである。なお、木発明でいう部や%は特に規定のない限り質量基準で示す。

に対して好ましくないという課題があった。 【0003】一方、非アルカリ性硬化促進剤として、アルミニウム塩を用いた材料が提案されている(特別平09~012350号公報、特別平09~165246号公報)。しかしながら、このような材料では、急結性が弱くその材料の使用量を多くせざるを得なかったり、強度発現が遅かった 40りして充分な施工ができない場合があるという課題があった。

【0004】本発明者は、前記課題を解決すべく種々検討を重ねた結果、特定の液体急結剤を用いることにより、前記課題が解決できるとの知見を得て本発明を完成するに至った。

[0005]

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【課題を解決するための手段】即ち、本発明は、アルミ 好ま ニウム、イオウ、ナトリウム、及びフッ素を含有してな あり る液体急結剤であり、アルミニウムがAla Oa 換算で7~1 50 る。

2部、イオウが80a換算で16~22部、ナトリウムがNaz 0換算で0.4~6部、及びフッ素が0.5~7部であり、固形分濃度が20~50%である該液体急結剤であり、さらに、有機酸類を含有してなる液体急結剤であり、該液体急結剤とセメントコンクリートとを含有してなる急結性セメントコンクリートであり、該液体急結剤と、セメントコンクリートとをそれぞれ別々に送給して、送給管先端部で合流混合する急結性セメントコンクリートの製造方法である。

[0006]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明を詳細に説明する。 【0007】本発明の液体急結剤は、アルミニウム、イ オウ、ナトリウム、及びフッ素を含有するもので、急結 性や強度発現性の面から水溶液として用いられる。液体 急結剤の製造方法としては特に限定されるものではな く、硫酸アルミニウム、各種ミョウパン、水酸化アルミ ニウム、水酸化ナトリウム、硫酸、天然又は合成の氷晶 石、フッ化ナトリウム、及びフッ化アルミニウムなどを 用いて合成することが可能である。特に、硫酸アルミニ ウムや各種ミョウバンと、天然又は合成の永晶石とを用 いることが容易に製造できる面からすることが可能であ る。液体急結剤中のアルミニウム、イオウ、ナトリウ ム、及びフッ素の含有量は特に限定されるものではな く、輸送や急結性の面からできるだけ多い方が好まし い。具体的には、アルミニウム、イオウ、ナトリウム、 及びフッ素の含有割合は、アルミニウムがAlaGi換算で 7~12部、イオウがSO。換算で16~22部、ナトリウムがN az0換算で0.4~6部、及びフッ素が0.5~7部であるこ とが好ましく、アルミニウムがAl, O, 換算で8~10部、 1~4部、及びフッ素が1~5部であることがより好ま しい。また、その固形分濃度は20~50%であることが好 ましく、25~40%であることがより好ましい。アルミニ ワム、イオウ、ナトリウム、及びフッ素の含有量が少な くなると急結性や強度発現性が劣る場合があり、含有量 が多くなると液状になり難く、急結効果が悪くなる場合 がある。また、アルミニウム、イオウ、ナトリウム、及 びフッ素の溶解方法は特に限定されるものではなく、通 常の方法でよいが、溶解のしやすさから溶解温度を高く することが好ましく、通常は80℃以上が好ましい。

【0008】本発明では、さらに、有機酸類を含有させた液体急結剤を使用することにより、少ない使用量の液体急結剤でセメントコンクリートの急結性を得ることが可能である。有機酸類としては、クエン酸、酒石酸、及びグルコン酸等のオキシカルボン酸又はそのアルカリ塩が挙げられる。有機酸類の使用量は特に限定されるものではないが、液体急結剤100部中、通常、0.1~1.0部が好ましい。0.1部未満では添加効果が得られない場合があり、1.0部を超えると急結性が損なわれる場合があり、1.0部を超えると急結性が損なわれる場合があ

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【0009】本発明の液体急結剤は、セメントコンクリートと混合して急結性セメントコンクリートとして用いる。液体急結剤の使用量は、セメントコンクリート中のセメント100部に対して、5~20部が好ましく、7~15部がより好ましい。5部未満ではこの急結効果が少ない場合があり、20部を越えると初期強度発現性が悪くなる場合がある。

【0010】ここでセメントは特に限定されるものではなく、通常のセメントが使用可能である。具体的には、普通、早強、及び超早強等の各種ポルトランドセメント 10 や、これらポルトランドセメントに、シリカ、高炉スラグ、又はフライアッシュを混合した各種混合セメントなどの使用が可能である。

【0011】また、本発明では、セメントや液体急結剤 の他に、骨材、ベントナイト、石粉、及び各種セメント 混和材やセメント混和剤を使用することが可能である。 特に、地下やトンネル背面等で水が存在する場所やひび 割れなどへの逸流を防止する場所へ施工する場合、ベン トナイトや石粉等の微粉末質や水中不分離混和剤の併用 が水中不分離抵抗性向上の面で有効である。その他、本 20 発明の液体急結剤は急結性気泡モルタルの製造にも有効 である。通常、急結性気泡モルタルの場合、急結剤の急 結作用が必要以上に速い、例えば、瞬時と速いので、急 結剤を添加混合している間に、気泡モルタル中の気泡が 壊れてしまい、比重や強度等の所定の物性が得にくいも のであった。本願発明の急結剤は数砂から数十秒の疑結 時間があるため、気泡を壊すことなく急結性のエアモル タルを製造することができ、施工も充分に可能であり、 凝結後の急結性状に優れている。このことにより、従 来、エアモルタルの欠点とされていた。ひび割れなどへ 30 の逸流や水が存在する場所に打設したときの材料分離を 防止することができる。

【0012】本発明のセメントコンクリートとしては、 水と混練したものでも、水と混練していないものでも使 用可能である。

【0013】セメントコンクリートに使用する水は特に限定されるものではないが、通常、清水が用いられる。水の使用量も特に限定されるものではないが、通常は、セメント100部に対して、40~150部が好ましい。40部未満では流動性が悪くなる場合があり、150部を越えると強度発現が遅れる場合がある。

【0014】本発明では、水と混様したセメントコンク リートと液体急結剤とを混合すると、混合後、数秒で施 動性がなくなるため、圧送距離を長く必要とする場合や 施工性を考えた場合、液体急結剤と、水と混練したセメ ントコンクリートとをそれぞれ別々に送給して、送給管 先端部で合滅混合しながら施工することが好ましい。

【0015】合流混合の方法としては、Y字管等の混合管を使用する方法、二重管を使用する方法、並びに、液体急結剤をシャワー状に合流混合させるインレットピースを使用する方法等がある。また、合流混合後の管中にスパイラル状のミキサをセットしてさらに混合する方法も可能である。液体急結剤とセメントコンクリートとの混合が充分であれば、付着性や可塑性がでて加工性が良くなり、混合が不充分だと、部分的に流動する場合があり、完全に施工することが困難になる場合がある。

【0016】地下やトンネル背面の空隙に光填する場合 は単に流し込む方法で充分であるが、水が存在する場所 やひび割れなどへの逸流を防止する箇所に吹付け施工す る場合等は、圧搾空気で吹き飛ばして施工することも有 効である。圧搾空気の導入箇所は特に限定されるもので はないが、混合管に導入することが好ましい。

[0017]

【実施例】以下、本発明の実験例に基づいてさらに説明 する。

【0018】実験例1

セメント100部と水80部とをミキサで混練してセメントミルクを製造した。一方、硫酸アルミニウムと氷晶石を表 1 に示す割合になるように配合して液体急結剤を製造した。製造したセメントミルクと液体急結剤とを別々に混合管に送給し、無駆動ラインミキサで、セメント100部に対して、液体急結剤が10部になるように混合しながら連続的に急結性モルタルを関製した。調製した急結性モルタルを水中に流し込み、そのフロー値の測定と材料分離の有無を確認した。結果を表 1 に併配する。なお、比較のため、液体急結剤を使用しないで同様の実験を行った。結果を表 1 に併記する。

【0019】<使用材料>

セメント : 普通ポルトランドセメント、市販品

水 : 水道水

硫酸アルミニウム: 硫酸バンド粉末、試薬

氷晶石 : 試薬

【0020】<測定方法>

フロー値 : 内径80mm、高さ80mmのフローコーンに急結 40 性モルタルを入れコーンを引き抜いた後の広がりを2分 後に測定

材料分離 :水中で流し込んだときの懸濁具合

[0021]

【表1】

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į	実制	被似	想	帖 剤	(部)			材料	
	No.	A1,0	502	NarO	F	会皮	惟	分離	備考
	1- 1	ı o	0	0	0	-	180	有	比較例
į	1- 2	2 0	0	2. 4	2. 0	4.4	181	有	比較例
ı	1- 8	7.0	16. 6	a	0	23. 6	132	有	比較例
	1- 4	7.0	16. 6	2. 4	0	27. 8	133	有	比較例
I	1- 5	7.1	16. 2	0.4	0. 5	24. 0	109	少し有	実施例
	1- 6	8. 1	16. 2	2, 2	2. 7	28. 0	87	無	実施例
I	1- 7	9.7	16. 2	5. 3	6.5	35. Q	83	無	実施例
l	1 8	11.8	21.0	5. 3	6. 5	42.0	80	無	実施例
ı	1- 9	9. 0	16. 2	3. 9	4. 8	32. 0	82	無	実施例
ı	1-10	9.7	17. B	3.9	4. 8	34. 3	30	無	実施例
ŀ	I -1 L	10. 4	19. 4	3. 9	4. B	36. 6	80	無	夹施例
ŀ	1-12	11.1	21. 0	3.9	4. 8	39. 0	80	無	実施例
ľ	-13	7.8	17. 8	0.4	0. 5	26.3	91	無	実施例
ľ	-14	8. 8	17.8	2. 2	2. 7	30. 3	86	無	実施例
1	-15	9. 7	17.8	3.9	4.8	34. 3	81	無	実施例
ŀ	-16	10. 4	17.8	5.3	6. 5	37.3	80	無	実施例
ı	-17	8. 5	19.4	0.4	0. 5	28. 6	83	無	実施例
1	-18	9. 4	19.4	2.2	2. 7	32. 6	80	無	実革例
ľ	-19	10.4	19.4	8.9	4. B	36. 6	80	無	美革例
1	-20	11.1	19. 4	5.3	5. 5	39. 6	80	無	実施例

周形分換皮は(%)、フロー値は(mm)、海鉄No.1-2 は試業フッ化ナトリウム、実験No.1-3は硫酸アルミニウムのみ、実験No.1-4は硫酸アルミニウムと水酸 化ナトリウム使用

【0022】実験例2

Al: 0. 換算9. 4部、SO: 換算19. 4部、Na: 0換算2. 2部、及びフッ素2. 7部となるように硫酸アルミニウムと氷晶石を配合して液体急結剤とし、セメント100部に対して、表2に示すように合流混合したこと以外は実験例1と同様に行った。結果を表2に併記する。

[0023]

【表2】

	実費 No.	液体 急結剤 (部)	フロー 値 (mm)	材料 分屋	朔 考
	2- 1	5	110	少し有	比較例
	2- 2	7	93	無	実施例
ı	1-18	10	80	無	実施例
ı	2- 3	15	80	無	実施例
l	2- 4	20	8 0	無	英雄例

【0024】実験例3

Alr O. 換算9.4部、SO. 換算19.4部、Na. O換算2.2部、及びフッ素2.7部となるように硫酸アルミニウムと氷晶石を配合し、表 3 に示す有機酸類を含有せしめて液体急結剤としたこと以外は実験例2と同様に行った。結果を表 3 に併記する。

【0025】<使用材料>

有機酸類A:グルコン酸ナトリウム、市販品

有機酸類B:潤石酸、市販品

40 有機酸類C:クエン酸ナトリウム、市販品

[0026]

【表3】

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	突験 No.	被体 急務剤 〔部〕	有機 酸類	フロー 値 (mm)	材料分離	備考
İ	3- 1	10	A 0.1	80	無し	実施 例
ı	3- 2	10	B 0.5	86	無し	実施例
ı	3- 3	10	C 1.0	93	殆ど無し	実施例

有機酸類は液体急結制100部中の(部)

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[0027]

【発明の効果】本発明の液体急結剤を用いることによ り、流れ難いセメントコンクリートが製造可能であり、 吹付けコンクリートの跳ね返りが少なくなったり、水が 存在する場所でも材料分離することなく施工でき、ひび 割れなどの空隙のある場所へも充分施工することが可能* * である。また、本発明の液体急結剤とセメントコンクリ ートをそれぞれ別々に送給して、ノズル先端で合流混合 することによって、急縮性セメントコンクリートを効率 良く製造することができ、速やかに施工することが可能 となる。

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(54) LIQUID CURING ACCELERATOR, RAPID CURING CEMENT/CONCRETE USING THE SAME AND METHOD OF PRODUCING RAPID CURING CEMENT/CONCRETE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a liquid curing accelerator for rapid curing cement/concrete to be efficiently produced and rapidly worked which suppresses rebound of sprayed cement/concrete and separation of materials even in the existence of water, and which can work well even at a place containing air gap such as a crack, and to provide a method of producing the rapid curing cement/ concrete.

SOLUTION: The liquid curing accelerator comprises Al, S, Na and F where 7 to 12 pts.wt. of Al as Al2O3 16 to 22 pts.wt. of S as SO3, 0.4 to 6 pts.wt. of Na as Na2O and 0.5 to 7 pts.wt. of F are contained, in which solid concentration is 20 to 50%, preferably further comprises an organic acid. The rapid curing cement/concrete comprises the liquid curing accelerator and cement/ concrete. The method of producing the rapid curing cement/concrete comprises the steps of feeding the liquid curing accelerator and cement/concrete separately, and mixing them together at the joining point of feeding pipes.

LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

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3600155

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24.09.2004

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decision of rejection]
[Date of extinction of right]

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Aluminum, sulfur, sodium, and the liquid accelerating agent that comes to contain a fluorine.

[Claim 2] The liquid accelerating agent according to claim 1 to which aluminum is characterized by for the 0.4 to 6 section and a fluorine being [in 20aluminum3 conversion / for the 16 to 22 section and sodium] the 0.5 to 7 sections in Na2O conversion at SO3 conversion for the seven to 12 section, and sulfur, and the solid content concentration being 20 - 50%.

[Claim 3] Furthermore, the liquid accelerating agent according to claim 1 or 2 which comes to contain organic acids.

[Claim 4] Quick setting nature cement concrete which comes to contain a liquid accelerating agent and cement concrete given [of the claims 1-3] in 1 term.

[Claim 5] The manufacture approach of the quick setting nature cement concrete characterized by feeding separately a liquid accelerating agent given [of the claims 1-3] in 1 term, and cement concrete, respectively, and carrying out unification mixing by the feeding tubing point.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the liquid accelerating agent used in engineering works and the construction field, the quick setting nature cement concrete using it, and its manufacture approach. Cement concrete names generically cement paste, mortar, and concrete by this invention. In addition, especially, as long as there is no convention, mass criteria show the section and % as used in the field of this invention.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Conventionally, it is effective in the approach of preventing ** styles, such as opening restoration on the ribband reduction approach of spray cement concrete, underground, or the tooth back of a tunnel, and a crack, and a list to fall the fluidity of cement concrete as much as possible as an approach of preventing the segregation in the location where water exists, and using a silicate, an aluminate, a chloride, etc. together is known as the approach. However, these many are high alkalinity and had the technical problem were not desirable, to the body or animals and plants.

[0003] On the other hand, the ingredient using the aluminum salt as a non-alkalinity hardening accelerator is proposed (JP,09-012350,A, JP,09-165246,A). However, the technical problem that construction quick setting nature cannot but make [many] the amount of the ingredient used weakly, or slow a manifestation on the strength and sufficient with such an ingredient may not be able to be performed occurred.

[0004] As a result of repeating examination variously that said technical problem should be solved, by using a specific liquid accelerating agent, this invention person acquires knowledge that said technical problem is solvable, and came to complete this invention.
[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] Namely, this invention is a liquid accelerating agent which comes to contain aluminum, sulfur, sodium, and a fluorine. The seven to 12 section and sulfur by SO3 conversion by 20aluminum3 conversion The 16 to 22 section, [aluminum] In Na20 conversion, sodium is the 0.4 to 6 section and a fluorine is the 0.5 to 7 section. Solid content concentration is this liquid accelerating agent that is 20 – 50%, and it is the quick setting nature cement concrete which is the liquid accelerating agent which comes to contain organic acids, and comes to contain this liquid accelerating agent and cement concrete further. This liquid accelerating agent, It is the manufacture approach of the quick setting nature cement concrete which feeds cement concrete separately, respectively and carries out unification mixing by the feeding tubing point. [0006]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, this invention is explained to a detail.
[0007] The liquid accelerating agent of this invention contains aluminum, sulfur, sodium, and a fluorine, and is used as a water solution from the field of quick setting nature or on—the—strength manifestation nature. It is possible for it not to be limited especially as the manufacture approach of a liquid accelerating agent, and to compound using an aluminum sulfate, various alums, an aluminum hydroxide, a sodium hydroxide, a sulfuric acid, nature or a composite cryolite, a sodium fluoride, aluminum fluoride, etc. It is able to carry out from the field which can manufacture easily to use an aluminum sulfate, various alums, and the cryolite of nature or composition especially. Especially the content of the aluminum in a liquid accelerating agent, sulfur, sodium, and a fluorine is not limited, and

more possible ones are desirable from the field of transportation or quick setting nature. Specifically aluminum, sulfur, sodium, and the content rate of a fluorine The seven to 12 section and sulfur by SO3 conversion by 20aluminum3 conversion The 16 to 22 section, [aluminum] It is desirable that sodium is the 0.4 to 6 section and a fluorine is the 0.5 to 7 section in Na2O conversion. It has more desirable aluminum that the 17 to 20 section and sodium are [the one to 4 section and a fluorine] the one to 5 sections in Na2O conversion at SO3 conversion for the eight to 10 section and sulfur at 20aluminum3 conversion. Moreover, as for the solid content concentration, it is desirable that it is 20 - 50%, and it is more desirable that it is 25 - 40%. If the content of aluminum, sulfur, sodium, and a fluorine decreases, quick setting nature and on-the-strength manifestation nature may be inferior, if a content increases, it is hard to become liquefied, and the quick setting effectiveness may worsen. Moreover, although especially the dissolution approach of aluminum, sulfur, sodium, and a fluorine may not be limited and the usual approach is sufficient as it, it is desirable to make a melting temperature high from the ease of carrying out of the dissolution, and 80 degrees C or more are usually desirable. [0008] It is possible to obtain the quick setting nature of cement concrete by the liquid accelerating agent of the small amount used by using further the liquid accelerating agent which made organic acids contain in this invention. As organic acids, hydroxy acid, such as a citric acid, a tartaric acid, and a gluconic acid, or the alkali salt of those is mentioned. Although especially the amount of the organic acids used is not limited, its 0.1 to 1.0 section is usually desirable among the liquid accelerating-agent 100 section. In the less than 0.1 sections, if the addition effectiveness may not be acquired and it exceeds the 1.0 sections, quick setting nature may be spoiled.

[0009] The liquid accelerating agent of this invention is mixed with cement concrete, and is used as quick setting nature cement concrete. The amount of the liquid accelerating agent used has the five to 20 desirable section to the cement 100 section in cement concrete, and its seven to 15 section is more desirable. In the less than 5 sections, if there may be little this quick setting effectiveness and exceeds the 20 sections, early-age-strength manifestation nature may worsen.

[0010] Especially cement is not limited and its usual cement is usable here. Specifically, use of various Portland cement, such as high-early-strength and super-high-early-strength one, the various blended cement which mixed a silica, a blast furnace slag, or fly ash to these Portland cement is usually possible.

[0011] Moreover, it is possible to use cement, and the various cement chemical admixtures and cement admixture other than a liquid accelerating agent in this invention. [the aggregate a bentonite, silica flour, and] When constructing to the location which prevents the ** style to a location, a crack, etc. in which water exists at underground, a tunnel tooth back, etc. especially, concomitant use of quality of impalpable powder, such as a bentonite and silica flour, or underwater chromosome-nondisjunction admixture is effective in respect of the improvement in underwater chromosome-nondisjunction resistance. In addition, the liquid accelerating agent of this invention is effective also in manufacture of quick setting nature air-bubbles mortar. Usually, since it is [that a quick setting operation of an accelerating agent is / the need / quick, for example,] as quick as an instant in the case of quick setting nature air-bubbles mortar, while carrying out addition mixing of the accelerating agent, it was what the air bubbles in cellular mortar break and predetermined physical properties, such as specific gravity and reinforcement, cannot obtain easily, since the accelerating agent of the invention in this application has the setting time for several seconds to dozens of seconds, without it breaks air bubbles — the air mortar of quick setting nature — it can manufacture — construction enough -- possible -- the quick setting after coagulation -- it excels in description. By this, the segregation when placing in the location where the ** style and water to a crack etc. exist made into the fault of air mortar can be prevented conventionally.

[0012] As cement concrete of this invention, water, the kneaded thing or water, and the thing that is not kneaded are also usable.

[0013] Although especially the water used for cement concrete is not limited, Shimizu is usually used. Although especially the amount of the water used is not limited, either, the 40 to 150 section is usually desirable to the cement 100 section. In the less than 40 sections, if a fluidity may worsen and exceeds the 150 sections, a manifestation on the strength may be overdue.

[0014] When water, the kneaded cement concrete, and a liquid accelerating agent were mixed in this invention and the case where conveying distance is needed for a long time, and workability are considered since a fluidity is lost in several seconds after mixing, it is desirable to construct feeding

separately a liquid accelerating agent, and water and the kneaded cement concrete, respectively, and carrying out unification mixing by the feeding tubing point.

[0015] As the approach of unification mixing, the approach of using the inlet piece which makes the shape of a shower carry out unification mixing of the liquid accelerating agent etc. is in the approach of using the mixer tubes, such as a Y tube, the approach of using a double pipe, and a list. Moreover, the approach of setting a spiral-like mixer into tubing after unification mixing, and mixing further is also possible. If mixing with a liquid accelerating agent and cement concrete is enough, it may become difficult for adhesion and plasticity to come out and for workability to become good, to flow partially, if mixing is inadequate, and to construct completely.

[0016] When filling up the opening on underground or the tooth back of a tunnel, the approach of only slushing is enough, but when spraying the part which prevents the ** style to a location, a crack, etc. in which water exists and constructing, blowing away and constructing by the compressed air is also effective. Although especially the introductory part of a compressed air is not limited, introducing into the mixer tube is desirable.

[0017]

[Example] Hereafter, based on the example of an experiment of this invention, it explains further. [0018] The example of experiment 1 cement 100 section and the water 80 section were kneaded with the mixer, and cement milk was manufactured. It blended so that it might become the rate which shows an aluminum sulfate and a cryolite in Table 1 on the other hand, and the liquid accelerating agent was manufactured. The cement milk and the liquid accelerating agent which were manufactured were separately fed into the mixer tube, and quick setting nature mortar was prepared continuously, mixing so that a liquid accelerating agent may become the ten sections to the cement 100 section with a non-driven line mixer. The prepared quick setting nature mortar was slushed underwater, and measurement of the flow value and the existence of segregation were checked. A result is written together to Table 1. In addition, for the comparison, the same experiment was conducted without using a liquid accelerating agent. A result is written together to Table 1.

[0019] <Material-of-construction> cement: Ordinary portland cement, commercial item water: Tap-water aluminum sulfate: Sulfuric-acid band powder, reagent cryolite: Reagent [0020] <Measuring method> flow value: It is measurement segregation after 2 minutes about the breadth after putting quick setting nature mortar into a flow cone with a bore [of 80mm], and a height of 80mm and drawing out a cone.: Suspension condition when slushing underwater [0021] [Table 1]

実		度 存	本急	結 剤	(部	170		口 权	料	備	-te
No		A1:0	SO ₂	Nas)]	分級	丈1	Ē	分離	UHI	考
1-	1	0	0	0	0	-	18	10	有	比較	例
1-	2	0	0	2. 4	2.	0 4.	4 18	1	有	比較	例
1-	3	7. (16. 6	0	0	23.	6 13	2	有	比較	例
1-	4	7. (16. 6	2.4	0	27.	8 13	3	有	比較	例
1-	5	7. 1	16. 2	0.4	0.	5 24.	0 10	9 少	し有	実施	例
1- (5	8. 1	16. 2	2. 2	2. 1	7 28.	0 8	7	無	実施	列
1- 7	7	9. 7	16. 2	5.3	6. 5	35.	8 0	3	無	実施	91
1- 8	3 1	1.8	21.0	5. 3	6. 5	42. (80		無	実施化	列
1- 9	1	9. 0	16. 2	3.9	4. 8	32. (82	2	無	実施	列
1-10		9. 7	17. 8	3.9	4. 8	34. 3	80)	無	実施的	列
1-11	1	0. 4	19. 4	3.9	4. 8	36. 6	80) ;	無	実施例	Ŋ
1-12	1	1. 1	21. 0	3. 9	4.8	39. 0	80) 1	帳	実施例	ЯJ
1-13		7. 8	17. 8	0.4	0.5	26. 3	91	1	#	実施を	Ŋ
1-14		8. 8	17. 8	2. 2	2. 7	30. 3	86	3	IR	実施例	ij
1-15	!	9. 7	17. 8	3. 9	4. 8	34. 3	81	#	# .	実施例	ij
1-16	11	0. 4	17. 8	5. 3	6. 5	37. 3	80	#	!	実施例	,
1-17	8	3. 5	19. 4	0.4	0. 5	28. 6	83	*	# :	実施例	7
1-18	٤	7. 4	19. 4	2. 2	2. 7	32.6	80	*	#	実施例	4
1-19	10). 4	19. 4	3. 9	4. 8	36. 6	80	無	*	実施例	
1-20	11	. 1	19. 4	5. 3	6. 5	39. 6	80	魚	• 3	奥施例	

固形分量度は(%)、フロー値は(mn)、実験No.1-2 は試薬フッ化ナトリウム、実験No.1-3は硫酸アルミニウムのみ、実験No.1-4は硫酸アルミニウムと水酸 化ナトリウム使用

[0022] It carried out like the example 1 of an experiment except having blended the aluminum sulfate and the cryolite, having considered as the liquid accelerating agent so that it might become the example of experiment 2aluminum2O3 conversion 9.4 section, the SO3 conversion 19.4 section, the Na2O conversion 2.2 section, and the fluorine 2.7 section, and having carried out unification mixing to the cement 100 section, as shown in Table 2. A result is written together to Table 2. [0023]

[Table 2]

	実験	液体	フロー	材料	/m
	No.	急結剤(部)	值 (mn)	分離	備考
	2- 1	5	110	少し有	比較例
ĺ	2- 2	7	93	無	実施例
I	1-18	10	80	無	実施例
l	2- 3	15	80	無	実施例
	2- 4	20	80	無	実施例

[0024] The aluminum sulfate and the cryolite were blended so that it might become the example of experiment 3aluminum2O3 conversion 9.4 section, the SO3 conversion 19.4 section, the Na2O conversion 2.2 section, and the fluorine 2.7 section, and it carried out like the example 2 of an

experiment except having made the organic acids shown in Table 3 contain, and having considered as the liquid accelerating agent. A result is written together to Table 3.

[0025] The <material-of-construction> organic acids A: Sodium gluconate, a commercial item organic-acids B:tartaric acid, a commercial item organic-acids C:sodium citrate, a commercial item [0026]

[Table 3]

	突験 No.	液体 急結剤 (部)	有機 酸類	フロー 値 (mm)	材料分雕	備考
ı	3- 1	10	A 0.1	8 0	無し	実施例
I	3- 2	10	B 0.5	8 6	無し	実施例
	3- 3	10	C 1.0	93	殆ど無し	実施例

有機酸類は液体急結剤100部中の(部)

[0027]

[Effect of the Invention] By using the liquid accelerating agent of this invention, it is possible to construct enough also to the location which can manufacture the cement concrete which cannot flow easily, can construct, without the rebound phenomenon of shotcrete decreasing or carrying out segregation also in the location where water exists, and has openings, such as a crack. Moreover, by feeding separately the liquid accelerating agent and cement concrete of this invention, respectively, and carrying out unification mixing at the nozzle tip, quick setting nature cement concrete can be manufactured efficiently, and it becomes possible to construct promptly.

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CORRECTION OR AMENDMENT

[Kind of official gazette] Printing of amendment by the convention of 2 of Article 17 of Patent Law [Section partition] The 1st partition of the 3rd section [Publication date] October 28, Heisei 16 (2004, 10.28)

[Publication No.] JP,2002-47048,A (P2002-47048A)

[Date of Publication] February 12, Heisei 14 (2002. 2.12)

[Application number] Application for patent 2000-396612 (P2000-396612)

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//(C04B 28/02

C04B 22:14

C04B 22:12

C04B 24:06 )

[FI]

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B28C 5/02

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C04B 28/02

C04B 22:14 A

C04B 22:12

C04B 24:06 A
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CO4B 28/02 B28C 5/02

[Procedure revision]

[Filing Date] October 24, Heisei 15 (2003, 10,24)

[Procedure amendment 1]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] Claim

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[The contents of amendment]

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

Aluminum, sulfur, sodium, and the liquid accelerating agent to which it comes to contain a fluorine and aluminum is characterized by 16 – 22 mass section and sodium being [0.4 – 6 mass section and a fluorine] 0.5 – 7 mass sections in SO3 conversion for 7 – 12 mass section and sulfur by Na2O conversion by 2Oaluminum3 conversion.

[Claim 2]

The liquid accelerating agent according to claim 1 characterized by solid content concentration being 20 to 50 mass %.

[Claim 3]

Furthermore, the liquid accelerating agent according to claim 1 or 2 which comes to contain organic acids.

[Claim 4]

Quick setting nature cement concrete which comes to contain the liquid accelerating agent of a publication, and cement concrete in any 1 term of the claims 1-3. [Claim 5]

Quick setting nature air-bubbles mortar which comes to contain the liquid accelerating agent and the cellular mortar of a publication in any 1 term of the claims 1-3.

[Claim 6]

The manufacture approach of the quick setting nature cement concrete characterized by feeding the liquid accelerating agent of a publication, and cement concrete into any 1 term of the claims 1–3 separately, respectively, and carrying out unification mixing by the feeding tubing point. [Claim 7]

The construction approach of the quick setting nature air-bubbles mortar characterized by feeding the liquid accelerating agent and the cellular mortar of a publication into any 1 term of the claims 1-3 separately, respectively, carrying out unification mixing and constructing by the feeding tubing point. [Procedure amendment 2]

[Document to be Amended] Specification [Item(s) to be Amended] 0005 [Method of Amendment] Modification [The contents of amendment] [0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

If this invention is outlined, this invention Aluminum, sulfur, sodium, It comes to contain a fluorine. Aluminum by 20aluminum3 conversion And the seven to 12 section, The 16 to 22 section and sodium by Na20 conversion by S03 conversion The 0.4 to 6 section, [sulfur] And it is this liquid accelerating agent whose fluorine is the liquid accelerating agent which is the 0.5 to 7 section and whose solid content concentration is 20-50%. It is this liquid accelerating agent that comes to contain organic acids, and is the quick setting nature cement concrete which comes to contain this liquid accelerating agent and cement concrete. Furthermore, this liquid accelerating agent, It is the manufacture approach of the quick setting nature cement concrete which feeds cement concrete separately, respectively and carries out unification mixing by the feeding tubing point. Moreover, this liquid accelerating agent, It is quick setting nature air—bubbles mortar which comes to contain cellular mortar, and is the construction approach of the quick setting nature air—bubbles mortar which feeds this liquid accelerating agent and cellular mortar separately, respectively, and carries out unification mixing by the feeding tubing point.

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LIQUID CURING ACCELERATOR, RAPID CURING CEMENT/CONCRETE USING THE SAME AND METHOD OF PRODUCING RAPID CURING CEMENT/CONCRETE

Publication number: JP2002047048
Publication date: 2002-02-12

Inventor:

TANAKA HIDEHIRO; YAGI TORU; TAMAKI TOSHIYUKI

Applicant:

DENKI KAGAKU KOGYO KK

Classification:

- international:

B28C5/02; C04B22/12; C04B22/14; C04B24/06; C04B28/02; C04B24/06; B28C5/00; C04B22/00; C04B24/00; C04B28/00; C04B24/00; (IPC1-7): C04B28/02; B28C5/02; C04B22/12; C04B22/14;

C04B24/06; C04B28/02

- european:

Application number: JP20000396612 20001227

Priority number(s): JP20000396612 20001227; JP20000154593 20000525

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Abstract of JP2002047048

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a liquid curing accelerator for rapid curing cement/concrete to be efficiently produced and rapidly worked which suppresses rebound of sprayed cement/concrete and separation of materials even in the existence of water, and which can work well even at a place containing air gap such as a crack, and to provide a method of producing the rapid curing cement/ concrete. SOLUTION: The liquid curing accelerator comprises AI, S, Na and F where 7 to 12 pts.wt. of AI as AI2O3 16 to 22 pts.wt. of S as SO3, 0.4 to 6 pts.wt. of Na as Na2O and 0.5 to 7 pts.wt. of F are contained, in which solid concentration is 20 to 50%, preferably further comprises an organic acid. The rapid curing cement/concrete comprises the liquid curing accelerator and cement/ concrete. The method of producing the rapid curing cement/concrete comprises the steps of feeding the liquid curing accelerator and cement/concrete separately, and mixing them together at the joining point of feeding pipes.

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